

PRINCIPAL BUNDLES OVER A REAL ALGEBRAIC CURVE

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ABSTRACT. Let X be a compact connected Riemann surface equipped with an anti-holomorphic involution σ . Let G be a connected complex reductive affine algebraic group, and let σ_G be a real form of G . We consider holomorphic principal G -bundles on X satisfying compatibility conditions with respect to σ and σ_G . We prove that the points defined over \mathbb{R} of the smooth locus of a moduli space of principal G -bundles on X are precisely these objects, under the assumption that $\text{genus}(X) \geq 3$. Stable, semistable and polystable bundles are defined in this context. Relationship between any of these properties and the corresponding property of the underlying holomorphic principal G -bundle is explored. A bijective correspondence between unitary representations and polystable objects is established.

1. INTRODUCTION

Let X be a compact connected Riemann surface, and let

$$\sigma : X \longrightarrow X$$

be an anti-holomorphic involution. Let G be a connected complex reductive linear algebraic group equipped with an anti-holomorphic involutive automorphism σ_G . The subgroup of the center of G that is fixed by σ will be denoted by $Z_{\mathbb{R}}$.

For a holomorphic principal G -bundle E_G on X , let \overline{E}_G be the corresponding C^∞ principal G -bundle obtained by twisting the action of G on E_G using σ_G . The pullback $\sigma^*\overline{E}_G$ has a natural holomorphic structure.

A pseudo-real principal G -bundle on X is defined to be a pair of the form (E_G, ρ) , where E_G is a holomorphic principal G -bundle on X , and

$$\rho : E_G \longrightarrow \sigma^*\overline{E}_G$$

is a holomorphic isomorphism of principal G -bundles satisfying the condition that there is an element $c \in Z_{\mathbb{R}}$ such that the composition

$$E_G \xrightarrow{\rho} \sigma^*\overline{E}_G \xrightarrow{\sigma^*\overline{\rho}} \sigma^*\overline{\sigma^*\overline{E}_G} = \sigma^*\sigma^*\overline{\overline{E}_G} = E_G$$

coincides with the automorphism of E_G given by c . (The details are in Section 2.1.) If $c = e$, then (E_G, ρ) is called a real principal G -bundle.

We define semistable, stable and polystable pseudo-real principal G -bundles. The following is proved (see Proposition 2.6 and Proposition 3.2):

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Proposition 1.1. *A pseudo-real principal G -bundle (E_G, ρ) is semistable (respectively, polystable) if and only if E_G is semistable (respectively, polystable).*

A comment on the definition of (semi)stability is in order. Ramanan and Behrend defined (semi)stable principal bundles [Ra1], [Be]. It seems to be a common belief that their definitions are equivalent. When the base field is algebraically closed, it is easy to see that the two definitions are equivalent. But here we are working over the base field \mathbb{R} . It turns out that in this case their definitions differ. The definition of Behrend works better. (See Section 2.3 for the details.)

Fix a maximal compact subgroup $K \subset G$ such that $\sigma_G(K) = K$ (we show that such a subgroup exists). Let

$$\widehat{K} := (\mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}) \ltimes K$$

be the semi-direct product given by the involution σ_G . Fix a point $x \in X$ such that $\sigma(x) \neq x$. Let Γ be the space of all homotopy classes of paths on X starting from x and ending in either x or $\sigma(x)$. This set Γ has a natural structure of a group. Let $\text{Hom}'(\Gamma, \widehat{K})$ be the space of all homomorphisms $\varphi : \Gamma \rightarrow \widehat{K}$ that fit in the commutative diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} 0 & \longrightarrow & \pi_1(X, x) & \longrightarrow & \Gamma & \longrightarrow & \mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z} \longrightarrow 0 \\ & & \downarrow & & \downarrow \varphi & & \parallel \\ 0 & \longrightarrow & K & \longrightarrow & \widehat{K} & \longrightarrow & \mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z} \longrightarrow 0 \end{array}$$

We prove the following theorem (see Theorem 3.4):

Theorem 1.2. *Let G be semisimple. Isomorphism classes of polystable real principal G -bundles on X are in bijective correspondence with $\text{Hom}'(\Gamma, \widehat{K})/K$.*

Let us assume that the involutions σ and σ_G are such that $\sigma^*\overline{E}_G$ and E_G are of the same topological type. Let $\mathcal{M}_X(G)$ be the moduli space of stable principal G -bundles on X of the given topological type. The smooth locus of $\mathcal{M}_X(G)$ will be denoted by $\mathcal{M}_X^s(G)$. We have an anti-holomorphic involution

$$\eta : \mathcal{M}_X^s(G) \longrightarrow \mathcal{M}_X^s(G)$$

defined by $E_G \mapsto \sigma^*\overline{E}_G$.

We prove the following (see Theorem 4.1):

Theorem 1.3. *Assume that $\text{genus}(X) \geq 3$. Take any principal G -bundle $E_G \in \mathcal{M}_X^s(G)$. Then this E_G is fixed by the involution η if and only if E_G admits a pseudo-real structure.*

2. PRINCIPAL BUNDLES AND SEMISTABILITY OVER A CURVE DEFINED OVER \mathbb{R}

2.1. Pseudo-real principal bundles. Let G be a connected complex algebraic group. Let \overline{G} be the complex algebraic group given by G using the automorphism of the base field \mathbb{C} defined by $\lambda \mapsto \overline{\lambda}$. Let

$$(2.1) \quad \sigma_G : G \longrightarrow G$$

be an anti-holomorphic involutive homomorphism, meaning $\sigma_G \circ \sigma_G = \text{Id}_G$. So σ_G is an algebraic isomorphism of G with \overline{G} . Let

$$(2.2) \quad G_{\mathbb{R}} \subset G$$

be the fixed point set for σ_G ; it is a real analytic group. The center of G will be denoted by Z . The intersection

$$(2.3) \quad Z_{\mathbb{R}} := Z \cap G_{\mathbb{R}}$$

coincides with the center of $G_{\mathbb{R}}$. Indeed, this follows immediately from the fact that $G_{\mathbb{R}}$ is Zariski dense in G .

Let X be a compact connected Riemann surface equipped with an anti-holomorphic involution

$$(2.4) \quad \sigma : X \longrightarrow X.$$

Let $E_G \longrightarrow X$ be a holomorphic principal G -bundle over X . Let

$$\overline{E}_G = E_G(\sigma_G) := E_G \times^{\sigma_G} G \longrightarrow X$$

be the C^∞ principal G -bundle over X obtained by extending the structure group of E_G using the homomorphism σ_G in (2.1). So \overline{E}_G is a holomorphic principal \overline{G} -bundle over X .

Remark 2.1. The total space of \overline{E}_G is canonically identified with the total space of E_G . This identification sends any $z \in E_G$ to the element of \overline{E}_G given by $(z, e) \in E_G \times G$; recall that the total space of \overline{E}_G is the quotient of $E_G \times G$ where two elements (z_1, g_1) and (z_2, g_2) of $E_G \times G$ are identified in \overline{E}_G if and only if there is an element $h \in G$ such that $z_2 = z_1 h$ and $g_2 = \sigma_G(h^{-1})g_1$. The inverse map $\overline{E}_G \longrightarrow E_G$ is obtained from the map $E_G \times G \longrightarrow E_G$ defined by $(z, g) \longmapsto z\sigma_G^{-1}(g)$.

Remark 2.2. We note that there is no natural holomorphic structure on the principal G -bundle \overline{E}_G over X because σ_G is not holomorphic (although it is a holomorphic principal \overline{G} -bundle). On the other hand, since both σ_G and σ (defined in (2.4)) are anti-holomorphic, the pulled back principal G -bundle $\sigma^*\overline{E}_G$ has a natural holomorphic structure given by the holomorphic structure on E_G . To describe the holomorphic structure on $\sigma^*\overline{E}_G$, first note that the total space of $\sigma^*\overline{E}_G$ is naturally identified with the total space of \overline{E}_G ; one can keep the set (for the total space) fixed, and simply modify the projection to X by σ . In Remark 2.1 we saw that the total space of \overline{E}_G is identified with the total space of E_G ; indeed it is the same set, but with the action of G twisted by σ_G . Combining these two identifications, we obtain a natural identification of $\sigma^*\overline{E}_G$ with E_G ; this identification does not commute with projection to X , however, but must be intertwined with σ , i.e., the identification is a lift of σ . With this identification, the holomorphic structure on $\sigma^*\overline{E}_G$ is uniquely determined by the condition that the identification between the total spaces of $\sigma^*\overline{E}_G$ and E_G is anti-holomorphic.

As both σ and σ_G are involutions, the principal G -bundles $\sigma^*\sigma^*E_G$ and $\overline{\overline{E}_G}$ are identified with E_G . We also note that $\sigma^*\overline{E}_G$ is identified with $\overline{\sigma^*E_G}$.

For any $z \in Z$ (see (2.3)), and any holomorphic principal G -bundle F_G , the map $F_G \rightarrow F_G$ defined by $y \mapsto yz$ is a holomorphic isomorphism of principal G -bundles. For any $z \in Z \setminus \{e\}$, the holomorphic automorphism of F_G given by z is nontrivial. Therefore, we have

$$(2.5) \quad Z \subset \text{Aut}(F_G),$$

where $\text{Aut}(F_G)$ is the group of all holomorphic automorphisms of the principal G -bundle F_G over the identity map of X .

Definition 2.3. A *pseudo-real* principal G -bundle on X is a pair of the form (E_G, ρ) , where $E_G \rightarrow X$ is a holomorphic principal G -bundle, and

$$\rho : E_G \rightarrow \sigma^* \overline{E}_G$$

is a holomorphic isomorphism of principal G -bundles satisfying the condition that there is an element $c \in Z_{\mathbb{R}}$ such that the composition

$$E_G \xrightarrow{\rho} \sigma^* \overline{E}_G \xrightarrow{\sigma^* \overline{\rho}} \sigma^* \overline{\sigma^* \overline{E}_G} = \sigma^* \sigma^* \overline{\overline{E}_G} = E_G$$

coincides with the automorphism of E_G given by c .

Some clarifications on the above definition are in order. The morphism

$$\overline{\rho} : \overline{E}_G \rightarrow \overline{\sigma^* \overline{E}_G}$$

in Definition 2.3 is the one given by ρ using the natural identifications of E_G and $\sigma^* \overline{E}_G$ with \overline{E}_G and $\overline{\sigma^* \overline{E}_G}$ respectively (see Remark 2.1). Since $\sigma^* \overline{E}_G = \overline{\sigma^* \overline{E}_G}$, it follows immediately that $\sigma^* \overline{\sigma^* \overline{E}_G} = \sigma^* \sigma^* \overline{\overline{E}_G}$. The element c in Definition 2.3 is unique because Z is a subgroup of $\text{Aut}(E_G)$ (see (2.5)).

An *isomorphism* between two pseudo-real principal G -bundles (E_G, ρ) and (F_G, δ) is a holomorphic isomorphism of principal G -bundles

$$\mu : E_G \rightarrow F_G$$

such that the following diagram commutes:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} E_G & \xrightarrow{\rho} & \sigma^* \overline{E}_G \\ \downarrow \mu & & \downarrow \sigma^* \overline{\mu} \\ F_G & \xrightarrow{\delta} & \sigma^* \overline{F}_G \end{array}$$

where $\sigma^* \overline{\mu}$ is the holomorphic isomorphism of principal G -bundles given by μ ; the map $\sigma^* \overline{\mu}$ coincides with μ using the identification of the total spaces of E_G and F_G with $\sigma^* \overline{E}_G$ and $\sigma^* \overline{F}_G$ respectively (see Remark 2.2).

Definition 2.4. A *real* principal G -bundle on X is a pseudo-real principal G -bundle (E_G, ρ) such that the composition

$$E_G \xrightarrow{\rho} \sigma^* \overline{E}_G \xrightarrow{\sigma^* \overline{\rho}} \sigma^* \overline{\sigma^* \overline{E}_G} = \sigma^* \sigma^* \overline{\overline{E}_G} = E_G$$

is the identity automorphism.

Therefore, a pseudo-real principal G -bundle (E_G, ρ) as in Definition 2.3 is real if and only if $c = e$.

An alternate way of viewing these structures is as anti-holomorphic lifts

$$(2.6) \quad \begin{array}{ccc} E_G & \xrightarrow{\tilde{\sigma}} & E_G \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ X & \xrightarrow{\sigma} & X \end{array}$$

such that $\tilde{\sigma}(z \cdot g) = \tilde{\sigma}(z) \cdot \sigma_G(g)$ and the composition $\tilde{\sigma} \circ \tilde{\sigma}$ is fiberwise multiplication by c ; see Remark 2.2.

Consider $\tilde{\sigma}$ in (2.6). We can modify the lift $\tilde{\sigma}$ by the action of an element a of Z as follows: $\tilde{\sigma}'(z) := \tilde{\sigma}(z) \cdot a$. This then gives the constraint $a\sigma_G(a) \in Z_{\mathbb{R}}$, and the element c gets replaced by $a\sigma_G(a)c = ca\sigma_G(a)$.

In particular, we can take a lying in $Z_{\mathbb{R}}$, and the composition gets altered by a^2 . Therefore, if c lies in $Z_{\mathbb{R}}^2 := \{z^2 \mid z \in Z_{\mathbb{R}}\}$, or more generally is of the form $\sigma_G(a)a$, we can normalize our pseudo-real structure to a real one.

Let $Z_{\mathbb{R}}(2)$ be the group of points of $Z_{\mathbb{R}}$ of order two. The natural homomorphism $Z_{\mathbb{R}}(2) \rightarrow Z_{\mathbb{R}}/Z_{\mathbb{R}}^2$ is surjective. So one can assume, as we will from now on, that the element c in Definition 2.3 is of order two. In particular, it lies in any maximal compact subgroup of G .

2.2. Stable and semistable principal bundles. Henceforth, we assume that the group G is reductive.

Let (E_G, ρ) be a pseudo-real principal G -bundle over X . Let

$$\mathrm{Ad}(E_G) := E_G \times^G G \rightarrow X$$

be the group-scheme over X associated to E_G for the adjoint action of G on itself. So $\mathrm{Aut}(E_G)$ in (2.5) is the space of all holomorphic sections of $\mathrm{Ad}(E_G)$. Consider the C^∞ principal G -bundle \overline{E}_G . Since it is, by definition, the extension of structure group of E_G by the isomorphism σ_G in (2.1), the homomorphism σ_G induces a C^∞ isomorphism

$$(2.7) \quad \alpha : \mathrm{Ad}(E_G) \rightarrow \mathrm{Ad}(\overline{E}_G),$$

where $\mathrm{Ad}(\overline{E}_G)$ is the adjoint bundle for \overline{E}_G . More precise, both $\mathrm{Ad}(E_G)$ and $\mathrm{Ad}(\overline{E}_G)$ are quotients of $E_G \times G$; the map α in (2.7) is the descent of the self-map $\mathrm{Id}_{E_G} \times \sigma_G$ of $E_G \times G$. Note that for each point $x \in X$, the restriction

$$\alpha(x) : \mathrm{Ad}(E_G)_x \rightarrow \mathrm{Ad}(\overline{E}_G)_x$$

is an isomorphism of groups.

The isomorphism ρ produces a holomorphic isomorphism

$$\mathrm{Ad}(E_G) \rightarrow \mathrm{Ad}(\sigma^* \overline{E}_G) = \sigma^* \mathrm{Ad}(\overline{E}_G).$$

Combining this with α in (2.7), we obtain an anti-holomorphic automorphism $\tilde{\rho}$ on $\mathrm{Ad}(E_G)$ over σ , meaning $\tilde{\rho}$ fits in the commutative diagram

$$(2.8) \quad \begin{array}{ccc} \mathrm{Ad}(E_G) & \xrightarrow{\tilde{\rho}} & \mathrm{Ad}(E_G) \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ X & \xrightarrow{\sigma} & X \end{array}$$

We note that $\tilde{\rho} \circ \tilde{\rho} = \mathrm{Id}_{\mathrm{Ad}(E_G)}$ because the adjoint action of $Z_{\mathbb{R}}$ on G is the trivial one.

Let

$$\mathrm{ad}(E_G) := E_G \times^G \mathfrak{g} \longrightarrow X$$

be the bundle of Lie algebras over X associated to E_G for the adjoint action of G on $\mathfrak{g} := \mathrm{Lie}(G)$; it is called the *adjoint* vector bundle.

A *proper parabolic* subgroup-scheme of $\mathrm{Ad}(E_G)$ is a Zariski closed analytically locally trivial proper subgroup-scheme $P \subset \mathrm{Ad}(E_G)$ such that $\mathrm{Ad}(E_G)/P$ is compact. For an analytically locally trivial subgroup-scheme $P \subset \mathrm{Ad}(E_G)$, let $\mathfrak{p} \subset \mathrm{ad}(E_G)$ be the bundle of Lie subalgebras corresponding to P .

Definition 2.5. A pseudo-real principal G -bundle (E_G, ρ) over X is called *semistable* (respectively, *stable*) if for every proper parabolic subgroup-scheme $P \subset \mathrm{Ad}(E_G)$ such that $\tilde{\rho}(P) \subset P$, where $\tilde{\rho}$ is constructed in (2.8),

$$\mathrm{degree}(\mathfrak{p}) \leq 0 \quad (\text{respectively, } \mathrm{degree}(\mathfrak{p}) < 0)$$

(the vector bundle \mathfrak{p} is defined above).

The above definition coincides with the one in [Be, page 304, Definition 8.1], but it differs from the definition of (semi)stability given in [Ra1]. The definitions of Behrend and Ramanathan are equivalent if the base field is \mathbb{C} . The difference between the definitions in [Be] and [Ra1] of (semi)stable principal bundles will be explained in Section 2.3.

For holomorphic vector bundles on X (so the base field is \mathbb{C}), we will adopt Ramanathan's definition of (semi)stability. We reiterate that in this case, this definition is equivalent to the one given in [Be].

See [Ra1], [AB, page 221, Definition 3.5] for the definition of a polystable principal bundle over a compact Riemann surface.

Proposition 2.6. *A pseudo-real principal G -bundle (E_G, ρ) over X is semistable (respectively, stable) if the principal G -bundle E_G is semistable (respectively, stable).*

For a semistable pseudo-real principal G -bundle (E_G, ρ) , the principal G -bundle E_G is semistable.

If (E_G, ρ) is a stable pseudo-real principal G -bundle over X , then the principal G -bundle E_G is polystable.

Proof. Given a parabolic subgroup-scheme $P \subset \mathrm{Ad}(E_G)$, there is a parabolic subgroup $Q \subset G$ and a holomorphic reduction of structure group $E_Q \subset E_G$ such that the subgroup-scheme $\mathrm{Ad}(E_Q) \subset \mathrm{Ad}(E_G)$ coincides with P (see the proof of Lemma 2.11

in [AB]). (The parabolic subgroup–scheme P defines a conjugacy class of parabolic subgroups of G , and the reduction of structure group E_Q depends only on the choice of a parabolic subgroup Q in this conjugacy class.) Since any parabolic subgroup–scheme is given by a reduction of structure group to a parabolic subgroup, it follows immediately that (E_G, ρ) is semistable (respectively, stable) if the principal G –bundle E_G is semistable (respectively, stable).

To prove that E_G is semistable if (E_G, ρ) is so, assume that E_G is not semistable. Then the adjoint vector bundle $\text{ad}(E_G)$ is not semistable [AAB, page 698, Lemma 3]. Using the Harder–Narasimhan filtration of $\text{ad}(E_G)$, we get a parabolic subalgebra bundle \mathfrak{p} of $\text{ad}(E_G)$, which in turn gives a parabolic subgroup–scheme

$$(2.9) \quad P \subset \text{Ad}(E_G)$$

[AAB, page 699, Lemma 4]. We recall from [AAB] that the Harder–Narasimhan filtration of $\text{ad}(E_G)$ is of the form

$$(2.10) \quad 0 = E_{-\ell-1} \subset E_{-\ell} \subset \cdots \subset E_{-1} \subset E_0 \subset E_1 \subset \cdots \subset E_{\ell-1} \subset E_\ell = \text{ad}(E_G)$$

for some positive integer ℓ . The subbundle \mathfrak{p} mentioned above is E_0 in (2.10).

Let $\beta : \text{ad}(E_G) \rightarrow \text{ad}(\overline{E}_G)$ be the C^∞ isomorphism given by α in (2.7). Using β , any C^∞ subbundle $V \subset \text{Ad}(E_G)$ produces a subbundle of $\text{ad}(\sigma^* \overline{E}_G) = \sigma^* \text{ad}(\overline{E}_G)$, which we will denote by V' . This subbundle V' is holomorphic if and only if V is a holomorphic subbundle. (If $h : M \rightarrow N$ is an anti-holomorphic isomorphism between complex manifolds, then a C^∞ submanifold $M' \subset M$ is complex analytic if and only if $f(M')$ is complex analytic.)

For $i \in [-\ell - 1, \ell]$, let

$$E'_i \subset \text{ad}(\sigma^* \overline{E}_G)$$

be the holomorphic subbundle corresponding to E_i in (2.10).

Let

$$(2.11) \quad \rho_{\text{ad}} : \text{ad}(E_G) \rightarrow \text{ad}(\sigma^* \overline{E}_G)$$

be the holomorphic isomorphism induced by ρ . Note that ρ_{ad} is an involution because the central element c in Definition 2.3 acts trivially on \mathfrak{g} . Since

$$\text{rank}(E'_i) = \text{rank}(E_i) \quad \text{and} \quad \text{degree}(E'_i) = \text{degree}(E_i),$$

and $\text{ad}(E_G)$ is holomorphically isomorphic to $\text{ad}(\sigma^* \overline{E}_G)$, we conclude that

$$0 = E'_{-\ell-1} \subset E'_{-\ell} \subset \cdots \subset E'_{-1} \subset E'_0 \subset E'_1 \subset \cdots \subset E'_{\ell-1} \subset E'_\ell = \text{ad}(\sigma^* \overline{E}_G)$$

is the Harder–Narasimhan filtration of $\text{ad}(\sigma^* \overline{E}_G)$. Indeed, for any $i \in [-\ell - 1, \ell - 1]$, the quotient E_{i+1}/E_i is the unique subbundle of $\text{ad}(E_G)/E_i$ of maximal rank among the subbundles of maximal slope. From this it follows that the above filtration of $\text{ad}(\sigma^* \overline{E}_G)$ coincides with its Harder–Narasimhan filtration.

Since any holomorphic isomorphism between vector bundles preserves their Harder–Narasimhan filtrations, we conclude that

$$\rho_{\text{ad}}(E_0) = E'_0,$$

where ρ_{ad} is constructed in (2.11). This implies that $\tilde{\rho}(P) \subset P$, where $\tilde{\rho}$ is constructed in (2.8), and P is the subgroup-scheme in (2.9).

We note that

$$(2.12) \quad \text{degree}(\text{ad}(E_G)) = 0.$$

Indeed, any G -invariant nondegenerate symmetric bilinear form on \mathfrak{g} produces a nondegenerate symmetric bilinear form on $\text{ad}(E_G)$. This bilinear form on $\text{ad}(E_G)$ identifies $\text{ad}(E_G)$ with its dual $\text{ad}(E_G)^*$. In particular, (2.12) holds.

We have

$$\text{degree}(E_0/E_{-1}) = 0$$

implying that $\text{degree}(E_{-1}) > 0$ (see [AB, page 216]). Hence in view of (2.12) we conclude that the subbundle $E_0 = \mathfrak{p} \subset \text{ad}(E_G)$ violates the inequality in Definition 2.5. So (E_G, ρ) is not semistable. This proves the second part of the proposition.

To prove the third part of the proposition, let (E_G, ρ) be a stable pseudo-real principal G -bundle over X . From the second part of the proposition we know that E_G is semistable. Assume that E_G is not polystable. Since E_G is semistable but not polystable, the adjoint vector bundle $\text{ad}(E_G)$ is semistable but not polystable (see [AB, page 214, Proposition 2.10] and [AB, page 224, Corollary 3.8]). Let

$$(2.13) \quad S \subset \text{ad}(E_G)$$

be the unique maximal polystable subbundle, which is called *socle*, of $\text{ad}(E_G)$ (see [HL, page 23, Lemma 1.5.5]).

We noted in the proof of the second part of the proposition that any holomorphic subbundle of $\text{ad}(E_G)$ produces a holomorphic subbundle of $\text{ad}(\sigma^*\overline{E}_G)$. Let

$$S' \subset \text{ad}(\sigma^*\overline{E}_G)$$

be the holomorphic subbundle corresponding to the socle S .

We will show that

$$(2.14) \quad \rho_{\text{ad}}(S) = S',$$

where ρ_{ad} is constructed in (2.11). To prove this, first note that $\text{ad}(\sigma^*\overline{E}_G)$ is semistable but not polystable, because ρ_{ad} is an isomorphism of it with $\text{ad}(E_G)$. The holomorphic subbundles of S are in bijective correspondence with the holomorphic subbundles of S' by the earlier described correspondence between subbundles of $\text{ad}(E_G)$ and subbundles of $\text{ad}(\sigma^*\overline{E}_G)$. Since this correspondence preserves both rank and degree, it follows that S' is the socle of $\text{ad}(\sigma^*\overline{E}_G)$. Now (2.14) follows from the uniqueness of the socle.

Let Z_0 be the connected component, containing the identity element, of the center Z of G . A holomorphic reduction of structure group $E_Q \subset E_G$ to a parabolic subgroup Q of G is called *admissible* if for any character χ of Q trivial on Z_0 , the associated line bundle $E_Q \times^\chi \mathbb{C}$ over X is of degree zero. A character χ of Q is called *strictly antidominant* if χ is trivial on Z_0 , and the associated line bundle $G \times^\chi \mathbb{C}$ on G/Q is ample (we are using the fact that the natural projection $G \rightarrow G/Q$ is a principal Q -bundle).

We will recall a construction from [AB].

We have the *socle filtration* of $\mathrm{ad}(E_G)$

$$S := S_0 \subset S_1 \subset \cdots \subset S_{k-1} \subset S_k := \mathrm{ad}(E_G)$$

where S_i/S_{i-1} is the socle of $\mathrm{ad}(E_G)/S_{i-1}$ for all $i \in [1, k]$. Using this socle filtration, we get a holomorphic reduction of structure group

$$E_Q \subset E_G,$$

where

- $Q \subsetneq G$ is maximal among all the proper parabolic subgroups Q' of G such that E_G has an admissible reduction of structure group

$$E'_{Q'} \subset E_G$$

for which the associated principal $L(Q')$ -bundle

$$E_{L(Q')} = E'_{Q'}/R_u(Q')$$

is polystable, where $L(Q') := Q'/R_u(Q')$ is the Levi quotient of Q' , and $R_u(Q')$ is the unique maximal normal unipotent subgroup of Q' (also called the unipotent radical of Q'),

- E_Q is a holomorphic reduction of structure group of E_G to Q such that the associated principal $L(Q)$ -bundle is polystable, where $L(Q)$ is the Levi quotient of Q .

The pair (Q, E_Q) is unique in the following sense: for any other pair (Q_1, E_{Q_1}) satisfying the above conditions, there is some $g \in G$ such that $Q_1 = g^{-1}Qg$, and $E_{Q_1} = E_Qg$. (See [AB, page 218].)

Note that from the above relations between (Q, E_Q) and (Q_1, E_{Q_1}) it follows that the two subgroup-schemes $\mathrm{Ad}(E_Q)$ and $\mathrm{Ad}(E_{Q_1})$ of $\mathrm{Ad}(E_G)$ coincide.

From (2.14) it can be deduced that $\tilde{\rho}(\mathrm{Ad}(E_Q)) = \mathrm{Ad}(E_Q)$, where $\tilde{\rho}$ is constructed in (2.8). Indeed, this is evident from the construction of $\mathrm{Ad}(E_Q)$ using the socle filtration.

Since the reduction $E_Q \subset E_G$ is admissible, and the adjoint action of Z_0 on \mathfrak{g} is trivial, the degree of the line bundle on X associated to the principal Q -bundle E_Q for the character of Q given by the Q -module $\bigwedge^{\mathrm{top}} \mathrm{Lie}(Q)$ is zero. In other words, $\mathrm{degree}(\mathrm{ad}(E_Q)) = 0$. This contradicts the fact that (E_G, ρ) is a stable pseudo-real principal G -bundle. Therefore, we conclude that E_G is polystable. \square

The following is a corollary of Proposition 2.6:

Corollary 2.7. *A pseudo-real principal G -bundle (E_G, ρ) over X is semistable if and only if the corresponding adjoint real vector bundle $(\mathrm{ad}(E_G), \rho_{\mathrm{ad}})$ (defined in (2.11)) is semistable.*

Proof. A pseudo-real principal G -bundle (E_G, ρ) over X is semistable if and only if E_G is semistable (Proposition 2.6), and we know that E_G is semistable if and only if $\mathrm{ad}(E_G)$ is semistable [AB, page 214, Proposition 2.10]. But $\mathrm{ad}(E_G)$ is semistable if and only if $(\mathrm{ad}(E_G), \rho_{\mathrm{ad}})$ is semistable (recall that ρ_{ad} is an involution). \square

It may be mentioned that the analog of Corollary 2.7 for stable bundles is not true. In fact, there are stable holomorphic vector bundles such that the corresponding trace zero endomorphism bundle is not stable (see [HM, page 2212, Example 2 and Remark 2]).

2.3. Ramanathan's definition and Behrend's definition. We will first recall Ramanathan's definition of (semi)stability in our context.

Let (E_G, ρ) be a pseudo-real principal G -bundle over X . It will be called *r-semistable* (respectively, *r-stable*) if for any proper parabolic subgroup $Q \subset G$ such that $\sigma_G(Q) = Q$, and for any holomorphic reduction of structure group of E_G

$$E_Q \subset E_G$$

to Q with $\rho(E_Q) = E_Q$ (see the next sentence for a clarification), and for any strictly antidominant character χ of Q , the line bundle $E_Q \times^{\chi} \mathbb{C} \rightarrow X$ is of nonnegative (respectively, positive) degree. (The total space of $\sigma^* \overline{E}_G$ is identified with that of E_G , as shown in Remark 2.2; using this identification, $\rho(E_Q)$ is considered as a submanifold of E_G .)

For any given holomorphic reduction of structure group $E_Q \subset E_G$ to $Q \subset G$, considering the corresponding subgroup-scheme $\text{Ad}(E_Q) \subset E_G$ we conclude that (E_G, ρ) is *r-semistable* (respectively, *r-stable*) if (E_G, ρ) is semistable (respectively, stable).

We will construct a *r-stable* real principal G -bundle (E_G, ρ) which is not semistable.

Take a pair (X, σ) as in (2.4). Take $G = \text{GL}(2, \mathbb{C})$, and let $\sigma_G = \sigma_{\text{GL}(2, \mathbb{C})}$ be the anti-holomorphic involution defined by

$$(2.15) \quad A \mapsto (\overline{A}^t)^{-1}.$$

The real subgroup is then $\text{U}(2)$, and the real structure corresponds in vector bundle terms to isomorphisms $V \rightarrow \sigma^*(\overline{V}^*)$ (this will be elaborated later).

Let $L \rightarrow X$ be a holomorphic line bundle with $\text{degree}(L) > 0$. Define

$$M := (\sigma^* \overline{L})^* \quad \text{and} \quad V := L \oplus M.$$

Both M and V are holomorphic vector bundles. Note that

$$\sigma^* \overline{V}^* = \sigma^* \overline{L}^* \oplus \sigma^* \overline{M}^* = M \oplus L = L \oplus M.$$

Therefore, the identity map of $L \oplus M$ produces a holomorphic isomorphism

$$(2.16) \quad \rho_0 : V \rightarrow \sigma^* \overline{V}^*.$$

The composition

$$V \xrightarrow{\rho_0} \sigma^* \overline{V}^* \xrightarrow{\sigma^*(\rho_0^*)^{-1}} (\sigma^* \sigma^* \overline{V}^*)^* = \sigma^* \sigma^* \overline{V}^{**} = V$$

is clearly the identity map of V .

The vector bundle V defines a principal $\text{GL}(2, \mathbb{C})$ -bundle over X , which we will denote by E_{GL_2} . We recall that E_{GL_2} is the space of all \mathbb{C} -linear isomorphisms from \mathbb{C}^2 to the fibers of V . Using ρ_0 in (2.16), we will construct a map from E_{GL_2} to $\sigma^* \overline{E}_{\text{GL}_2}$.

Take a point $x \in X$, and take any $\psi \in (E_{\mathrm{GL}_2})_x$ in the fiber over x . So, ψ is a \mathbb{C} -linear isomorphism from \mathbb{C}^2 to V_x . Let

$$\overline{\psi} : \overline{\mathbb{C}^2} \longrightarrow \overline{V}_x$$

be the \mathbb{C} -linear isomorphism defined by $v \mapsto \overline{\psi(\overline{v})}$. Now we have the isomorphism

$$(2.17) \quad (\overline{\psi}^*)^{-1} : (\overline{\mathbb{C}^2})^* \longrightarrow (\overline{V}_x)^*.$$

On the other hand, the isomorphism ρ_0 in (2.16) produces an isomorphism

$$\overline{\rho_{0,x}} : \overline{V}_x \longrightarrow (\overline{\sigma^* \overline{V}^*})_x = (V_{\sigma(x)})^*$$

by sending any w to $\overline{\rho_{0,x}(\overline{w})}$, where $\rho_{0,x}$ is the restriction of ρ_0 to x . Consider the corresponding isomorphism

$$(\overline{\rho_{0,x}}^*)^{-1} : (\overline{V}_x)^* \longrightarrow (V_{\sigma(x)})^{**} = V_{\sigma(x)}.$$

Let

$$(2.18) \quad (\overline{\rho_{0,x}}^*)^{-1} \circ (\overline{\psi}^*)^{-1} : (\overline{\mathbb{C}^2})^* \longrightarrow V_{\sigma(x)}$$

be the composition of it with the isomorphism in (2.17).

Consider the standard inner product on \mathbb{C}^2 ; the standard basis is an orthonormal one. Note that the \mathbb{C} -linear isometries of \mathbb{C}^2 are the fixed points of the involution $\sigma_{\mathrm{GL}(2,\mathbb{C})}$ (see (2.15)). This inner product produces a \mathbb{C} -linear isomorphism of \mathbb{C}^2 with $(\overline{\mathbb{C}^2})^*$. Let

$$(2.19) \quad \tilde{\psi} : \mathbb{C}^2 \longrightarrow V_{\sigma(x)}$$

be the isomorphism given by the one in (2.18) using this isomorphism of \mathbb{C}^2 with $(\overline{\mathbb{C}^2})^*$.

Let

$$\rho_{\mathrm{GL}} : E_{\mathrm{GL}_2} \longrightarrow \sigma^* \overline{E}_{\mathrm{GL}_2}$$

be the isomorphism that sends any ψ to $\tilde{\psi}$ constructed in (2.19). Note that the total space of $\overline{E}_{\mathrm{GL}_2}$ is identified with that of E_{GL_2} (the maps are constructed in Remark 2.1); using this identification, the isomorphism $\tilde{\psi}$ in (2.19) is considered as an element of the fiber $(\overline{E}_{\mathrm{GL}_2})_{\sigma(x)}$.

It is straightforward to check that the pair $(E_{\mathrm{GL}_2}, \rho_{\mathrm{GL}})$ constructed above is a real principal $\mathrm{GL}(2, \mathbb{C})$ -bundle over X .

We will show that $(E_{\mathrm{GL}_2}, \rho_{\mathrm{GL}})$ is not semistable. For that, note that for any $x \in X$, the fiber $\mathrm{Ad}(E_{\mathrm{GL}_2})_x$ is $\mathrm{GL}(V_x)$ (the space of all \mathbb{C} -linear automorphisms of V_x). Let

$$P \subset \mathrm{Ad}(E_{\mathrm{GL}_2})$$

be the subgroup-scheme whose fiber over any $x \in X$ is the space of all linear automorphisms of $V_x = L_x \oplus M_x$ that preserve the line L_x . It is straightforward to check that $\tilde{\rho}(P) \subset P$, where $\tilde{\rho}$ is the diffeomorphism in (2.8). Let \mathfrak{p} be the Lie algebra bundle corresponding to P . We have

$$\mathfrak{p} = \mathcal{E}nd(L) \oplus \mathcal{E}nd(M) \oplus \mathcal{H}om(M, L) \subset \mathcal{E}nd(V) = \mathrm{ad}(E_{\mathrm{GL}_2}).$$

Therefore,

$$\mathrm{degree}(\mathfrak{p}) = \mathrm{degree}(\mathcal{H}om(M, L)) = 2 \cdot \mathrm{degree}(L) > 0.$$

Hence $(E_{\mathrm{GL}_2}, \rho_{\mathrm{GL}})$ is not semistable.

On the contrary, $(E_{\mathrm{GL}_2}, \rho_{\mathrm{GL}})$ is r-stable because there is no proper parabolic subgroup of $\mathrm{GL}(2, \mathbb{C})$ that is preserved by the involution $\sigma_{\mathrm{GL}(2, \mathbb{C})}$. Indeed, for any proper parabolic subgroup Q of $\mathrm{GL}(2, \mathbb{C})$, the intersection $Q \cap \sigma_{\mathrm{GL}(2, \mathbb{C})}(Q)$ is isomorphic to $\mathbb{C}^* \times \mathbb{C}^*$.

Lemma 2.8. *Let (E_G, ρ) be a pseudo-real principal G -bundle over X satisfying the condition that there is a point $y \in E_G$ such that $\rho(y) = yz$ for some element z in the center Z of G (using the identification of the total spaces of $\sigma^* \overline{E}_G$ and E_G (see Remark 2.2), the element $\rho(y)$ of $\sigma^* \overline{E}_G$ is considered as an element of E_G). Then (E_G, ρ) is r-semistable if and only if the principal G -bundle E_G is semistable.*

Proof. If E_G is semistable, then it is obvious that (E_G, ρ) is r-semistable.

To prove the converse, take a point $y \in E_G$ such that $\rho(y) = yz$ with $z \in Z$. Let $x \in X$ be the image of y . Since $\rho(y) = yz$, it follows that $\sigma(x) = x$. Let

$$f_y : G \longrightarrow \mathrm{Ad}(E_G)_x$$

be the map that sends any $g \in G$ to the image of (y, g) in $\mathrm{Ad}(E_G)_x$ (recall that $\mathrm{Ad}(E_G)_x$ is a quotient of $(E_G)_x \times G$). This map f_y is a holomorphic isomorphism of groups.

Define $f_{\rho(y)} := f_{yz} : G \longrightarrow \mathrm{Ad}(E_G)_x$ by replacing y with $\rho(y) = yz$ in the above construction of f_y . The two isomorphisms f_y and f_{yz} differ by the automorphism of G produced by the adjoint action of z . Since z is in the center of G , we conclude that

$$(2.20) \quad f_y = f_{yz}.$$

From (2.20) it follows that

$$(2.21) \quad f_y(\sigma_G(g)) = \tilde{\rho}(f_{\rho(y)}(g)) = \tilde{\rho}(f_y(g))$$

for all $g \in G$, where $\tilde{\rho}$ and σ_G are the maps defined in (2.8) and (2.1) respectively; note that since $\sigma(x) = x$, the map $\tilde{\rho}$ sends $\mathrm{Ad}(E_G)_x$ to itself.

Assume that E_G is not semistable. Let $P \subset \mathrm{Ad}(E_G)$ be the parabolic subgroup-scheme in (2.9) constructed from the Harder–Narasimhan filtration of the vector bundle $\mathrm{ad}(E_G)$. Let

$$Q := f_y^{-1}(P_x) \subset G$$

be the parabolic subgroup, where f_y is the isomorphism constructed above. Since $\tilde{\rho}(P) = P$, from (2.21) we conclude that

$$(2.22) \quad \sigma_G(Q) = Q.$$

Let $E_Q \subset E_G$ be the holomorphic reduction of structure group of E_G to Q constructed using the pair (P, Q) (see the proof of Lemma 2.11 in [AB] for the construction of E_Q). Since $\tilde{\rho}(P) = P$, from (2.22) it follows immediately that $\rho(E_Q) = E_Q$. Therefore, the reduction $E_Q \subset E_G$ establishes that (E_G, ρ) is not r-semistable. \square

Proposition 2.6 and Lemma 2.8 together give the following corollary:

Corollary 2.9. *Let (E_G, ρ) be a pseudo-real principal G -bundle on X satisfying the condition that there is a point $y \in E_G$ such that $\rho(y) = yz$ for some $z \in Z$. Then (E_G, ρ) is semistable if and only if it is r -semistable.*

Remark 2.10. The assumption in Lemma 2.8 and Corollary 2.9 that $\rho(y) = yz$ implies that the image of y in X is fixed by the involution σ . Hence this assumption fails if σ does not have a fixed point.

3. POLYSTABLE PSEUDO-REAL PRINCIPAL BUNDLES AND REPRESENTATIONS OF THE FUNDAMENTAL GROUP

3.1. Polystable pseudo-real principal bundles. As before, G is a connected complex reductive group.

Let E_G be a holomorphic principal G -bundle over X . Let $P \subset \text{Ad}(E_G)$ be a proper parabolic subgroup-scheme. For each point $x \in X$, the unipotent radical of the fiber P_x will be denoted by $R_u(P)_x$; it is the unique maximal normal unipotent subgroup. We have an analytically locally trivial subgroup-scheme

$$R_u(P) \subset P$$

whose fiber over any $x \in X$ is $R_u(P)_x$. The quotient $P/R_u(P)$ is a group-scheme over X .

A *Levi subgroup-scheme* of P is an analytically locally trivial subgroup-scheme $L(P) \subset P$ such that the composition

$$L(P) \hookrightarrow P \longrightarrow P/R_u(P)$$

is an isomorphism. It should be emphasized that a Levi subgroup-scheme does not exist in general. In vector bundle terms, the existence of a Levi subgroup-scheme corresponds to some extension classes being trivial.

Definition 3.1. A semistable pseudo-real principal G -bundle (E_G, ρ) over X is called *polystable* if either (E_G, ρ) is stable, or there is a proper parabolic subgroup-scheme $P \subset \text{Ad}(E_G)$, and a Levi subgroup-scheme $L(P) \subset P$, such that the following conditions hold:

- (1) $\tilde{\rho}(P) \subset P$ and $\tilde{\rho}(L(P)) \subset L(P)$, where $\tilde{\rho}$ is constructed in (2.8), and
- (2) for any proper parabolic subgroup-scheme $P' \subset L(P)$ with $\tilde{\rho}(P') \subset P'$, we have

$$\text{degree}(\mathfrak{p}') < 0,$$

where \mathfrak{p}' is the bundle of Lie algebras corresponding to P' .

It should be clarified that in the above definition, P' is not a parabolic subgroup-scheme of $\text{Ad}(E_G)$. The condition that P' is a parabolic subgroup-scheme of $L(P)$ implies that the quotient $L(P)/P'$ is compact.

Proposition 3.2. *A pseudo-real principal G -bundle (E_G, ρ) is polystable if and only if the principal G -bundle E_G is polystable.*

Proof. First assume that the pseudo-real principal G -bundle (E_G, ρ) is polystable. We will show that E_G is polystable.

We begin by constructing a reduction of E_G to a suitable parabolic subgroup Q . Fix a point $x_0 \in X$, and also fix a point $z_0 \in (E_G)_{x_0}$ in the fiber over x_0 . Let

$$(3.1) \quad \phi : G \longrightarrow \mathrm{Ad}(E_G)_{x_0}$$

be the map that sends any $g \in G$ to the image of (z, g) in $\mathrm{Ad}(E_G)_{x_0}$; recall that $\mathrm{Ad}(E_G)_{x_0}$ is a quotient of $(E_G)_{x_0} \times G$. This map ϕ is a holomorphic isomorphism of groups.

If (E_G, ρ) is stable, then E_G is polystable by Proposition 2.6. Assume that (E_G, ρ) is not stable. Take P and $L(P)$ as in Definition 3.1. Let

$$Q := \phi^{-1}(P_{x_0}) \subset G$$

be the parabolic subgroup. The conjugacy class of the subgroup Q is independent of the choices of x_0 and z_0 (meaning subgroups are conjugate by some element of G). We will first show that E_G admits a natural holomorphic reduction of structure group to Q .

For any $x \in X$, let

$$(E_Q)_x \in (E_G)_x$$

be the submanifold consisting of all points z such that for all $q \in Q$, the image of $(z, q) \in (E_G)_x \times Q$ in $\mathrm{Ad}(E_G)_x$ lies in the subgroup P_x (recall that $\mathrm{Ad}(E_G)_x$ is a quotient of $(E_G)_x \times Q$). These $(E_Q)_x$, $x \in X$, together form a holomorphic sub-fiber bundle $E_Q \subset E_G$. In fact, E_Q is a holomorphic reduction of structure group of the principal G -bundle E_G to the subgroup Q . This follows from the fact that the normalizer of Q in G coincides with Q . It should be mentioned that $\rho(E_Q)$ need not coincide with E_Q (we consider $\rho(E_Q)$ as a submanifold of the total space of E_G using the identification of the total spaces of E_G and $\sigma^* \overline{E}_G$ described in Remark 2.2).

Consider $L(P) \subset P$ as in Definition 3.1. Define

$$(3.2) \quad L(Q) := \phi^{-1}(L(P)_{x_0}) \subset Q,$$

where ϕ is constructed in (3.1). It is a Levi subgroup of Q , meaning $L(Q)$ is a connected reductive subgroup of Q such that the composition

$$L(Q) \hookrightarrow Q \longrightarrow Q/R_u(Q)$$

is an isomorphism, where $R_u(Q)$ is the unipotent radical of Q . Any two Levi subgroups of Q are conjugate by some element of Q . We will show that $L(P)$ produces a holomorphic reduction of structure group of the principal Q -bundle E_Q to the subgroup $L(Q) \subset Q$ defined in (3.2).

Let $Z(L(Q)) \subset L(Q)$ be the connected component of the center of $L(Q)$ containing the identity element. It is a product of copies of \mathbb{C}^* because $L(Q)$ is reductive. Let

$$Z(L(P)) \subset L(P)$$

be the fiber-wise connected component of the center containing the identity element, meaning the fiber $Z(L(P))_x$ for any $x \in X$ is the connected component, containing the identity element, of the center of $L(P)_x$. So $Z(L(P))_x$ is isomorphic to $Z(L(Q))$.

We recall that for any $x \in X$, the fiber $\mathrm{Ad}(E_Q)_x$ is the group of all Q -equivariant self-maps of $(E_Q)_x$. Let

$$(3.3) \quad \mathcal{S} \subset E_Q$$

be the subset consisting of all (x, z) , $x \in X$ and $z \in (E_Q)_x$, such that

$$\phi(t)(z) = zt$$

for all $t \in Z(L(Q))$, where ϕ is constructed in (3.1). This \mathcal{S} is a holomorphic reduction of structure group of the principal Q -bundle E_Q to the subgroup $L(Q)$. It should be emphasized that $\rho(\mathcal{S})$ need not coincide with \mathcal{S} . Let

$$(3.4) \quad E_{L(Q)} \subset E_Q$$

be the principal $L(Q)$ -bundle defined by \mathcal{S} in (3.3). We note that the subgroup-scheme $\mathrm{Ad}(E_{L(Q)}) \subset \mathrm{Ad}(E_Q)$ is identified with $L(P)$. Indeed, this follows immediately from the above construction of \mathcal{S} .

We recall from Definition 3.1 that for any proper parabolic subgroup-scheme $P' \subset L(P)$ with $\tilde{\rho}(P') \subset P'$,

$$(3.5) \quad \mathrm{degree}(\mathfrak{p}') < 0,$$

where \mathfrak{p}' is the bundle of Lie algebras corresponding to P' . In the proof of Proposition 2.6 we saw that the vector bundle $\mathrm{ad}(E_G)$ is polystable if (E_G, ρ) is stable. Repeating verbatim this argument for $E_{L(Q)}$ (defined in (3.4)), and using (3.5), we conclude that the adjoint vector bundle $\mathrm{ad}(E_{L(Q)})$ is polystable. Note that in the proof that $\mathrm{ad}(E_G)$ is polystable if (E_G, ρ) is stable, the involution ρ is not used; only $\tilde{\rho}$ is used.

We also note that $E_{L(Q)}$ is polystable because $\mathrm{ad}(E_{L(Q)})$ is polystable [AB, page 224, Corollary 3.8].

Consider the adjoint action of $Z(L(Q))$ on $\mathfrak{g} := \mathrm{Lie}(G)$. Let

$$(3.6) \quad \mathfrak{g} = \bigoplus_{i=1}^n V_i$$

be the isotypical decomposition of the $Z(L(Q))$ -module \mathfrak{g} . Note that each subspace $V_i \subset \mathfrak{g}$ is preserved by the adjoint action of $L(Q)$. For any $i \in [1, n]$, let

$$E_{V_i} := E_{L(Q)} \times^{L(Q)} V_i \longrightarrow X$$

be the holomorphic vector bundle associated to the principal $L(Q)$ -bundle $E_{L(Q)}$ (constructed in (3.4)) for the $L(Q)$ -module V_i . Since $E_{L(Q)}$ is polystable, the vector bundle E_{V_i} is polystable [RR, page 285, Theorem 3.18] (this theorem of [RR] applies because $Z(L(Q))$ acts on V_i through a character).

Since (E_G, ρ) is semistable (see Definition 3.1), from the second part of Proposition 2.6 we know that E_G is semistable. Hence the adjoint vector bundle $\mathrm{ad}(E_G)$ is semistable [AB, page 214, Proposition 2.10]. From (3.6) we have a decomposition

$$\mathrm{ad}(E_G) = \bigoplus_{i=1}^n E_{V_i}.$$

Since $\text{ad}(E_G)$ is semistable, and each E_{V_i} is polystable, we conclude that $\text{ad}(E_G)$ is polystable. Hence E_G is polystable [AB, page 224, Corollary 3.8].

To prove the converse, assume that the principal G -bundle E_G is polystable. We will prove that (E_G, ρ) is polystable.

The adjoint vector bundle $\text{ad}(E_G)$ is polystable because E_G is polystable [AB, page 224, Corollary 3.8]. Therefore, $\text{ad}(E_G)$ is semistable. Hence for every proper parabolic subgroup-scheme $P \subset \text{Ad}(E_G)$ such that $\tilde{\rho}(P) \subset P$, where $\tilde{\rho}$ is constructed in (2.8), we have

$$\text{degree}(\mathfrak{p}) \leq 0$$

(\mathfrak{p} is the bundle of Lie algebras associated to P). If $\text{degree}(\mathfrak{p}) < 0$ for every such P , then (E_G, ρ) is stable (see Definition 2.5), in particular, it is polystable in that case.

Assume that

$$(3.7) \quad \text{degree}(\mathfrak{p}) = 0$$

for a proper parabolic subgroup-scheme $P \subset \text{Ad}(E_G)$ with $\tilde{\rho}(P) \subset P$. We also assume that the rank of the vector bundle \mathfrak{p} is smallest among all bundles of Lie algebras \mathfrak{p}'' satisfying the conditions that $\text{degree}(\mathfrak{p}'') = 0$ and \mathfrak{p}'' corresponds to a $\tilde{\sigma}$ -invariant proper parabolic subgroup-scheme of $\text{Ad}(E_G)$.

Since E_G is polystable, it has an Einstein–Hermitian connection [Ra1], [AB, page 208, Theorem 0.1]. Let ∇ be the connection on $\text{ad}(E_G)$ induced by an Einstein–Hermitian connection on E_G . We need to choose a Kähler form on X and a maximal compact subgroup of G in order to define an Einstein–Hermitian connection on E_G . But the induced connection on $\text{ad}(E_G)$ is independent of the choices of Kähler form on X and maximal compact subgroup of G . The connection ∇ on $\text{ad}(E_G)$ is flat unitary. Note that $\text{degree}(\text{ad}(E_G)) = 0$ (see (2.12)).

From (3.7) it follows immediately that the second fundamental form of the subbundle $\mathfrak{p} \subset \text{ad}(E_G)$ for the connection ∇ vanishes identically [Ko, page 139]. Therefore, the connection ∇ on $\text{ad}(E_G)$ preserves the subbundle \mathfrak{p} .

Fix a maximal compact subgroup

$$(3.8) \quad K \subset G$$

such that $\sigma_G(K) = K$, where σ_G is the involution in (2.1). To see that such a subgroup exists, let

$$\widehat{G} := (\mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}) \ltimes G$$

be the semi-direct product for the involution σ_G in (2.1). Let $\widehat{K} \subset \widehat{G}$ be a maximal compact subgroup. Then, the intersection $\widehat{K} \cap G$ is a maximal compact subgroup of G which is preserved by σ_G .

Fix a Kähler form ω on X such that $\sigma^*\omega = -\omega$, where σ is the involution in (2.4); such a Kähler form is constructed by averaging, with respect to σ , a Hermitian structure on TX . Let

$$E_K \subset E_G$$

be a C^∞ reduction of structure group of the principal G -bundle E_G giving the Einstein–Hermitian connection on E_G .

Fix an inner product h on \mathfrak{g} such that h is preserved by the adjoint action of K on \mathfrak{g} (we note that such an inner product exists because K is compact). Since $\text{ad}(E_G)$ is identified with the vector bundle associated to the principal K -bundle E_K for the adjoint action of K on \mathfrak{g} , from the fact that h is preserved by the adjoint action of K it follows immediately that the inner product h on \mathfrak{g} produces a Hermitian structure on $\text{ad}(E_G)$. This Hermitian structure on $\text{ad}(E_G)$ will be denoted by \hat{h} .

Since the connection ∇ on $\text{ad}(E_G)$ is induced by the Einstein–Hermitian connection on E_G given by E_K , it follows immediately that ∇ coincides with the Chern connection on $\text{ad}(E_G)$ associated to the Hermitian structure \hat{h} on it.

Let

$$R_n(\mathfrak{p}) \subset \mathfrak{p}$$

be the subbundle defined by the fiberwise nilpotent radicals; in other words, for each point $x \in X$, the fiber $R_n(\mathfrak{p})_x$ is the nilpotent radical of the parabolic subalgebra \mathfrak{p}_x . We note that $R_n(\mathfrak{p})$ is a holomorphic subbundle because the section of $\mathcal{H}om(\wedge^2 \mathfrak{p}^*, \mathfrak{p})$ defined by the Lie algebra structure on the fibers of \mathfrak{p} is holomorphic. Let

$$(3.9) \quad L(\mathfrak{p}) := R_n(\mathfrak{p})^\perp \bigcap \mathfrak{p} \subset \mathfrak{p}$$

be the orthogonal complement, with respect to the Hermitian structure \hat{h} constructed above, of $L(\mathfrak{p})$ inside \mathfrak{p} . We will show that this C^∞ subbundle $L(\mathfrak{p})$ is preserved by the connection ∇ .

For each point $x \in X$, the fiber $L(\mathfrak{p})_x$ is closed under the Lie bracket operation on \mathfrak{p}_x ; in fact, $L(\mathfrak{p})_x$ is a Levi subalgebra of \mathfrak{p}_x , meaning it is a maximal reductive subalgebra and the composition

$$L(\mathfrak{p})_x \hookrightarrow \mathfrak{p}_x \longrightarrow \mathfrak{p}_x / R_n(\mathfrak{p})_x$$

is an isomorphism. All these follow from the fact that the inner product h on \mathfrak{g} is preserved by the adjoint action of K . Any G -invariant nondegenerate symmetric bilinear form on \mathfrak{g} produces a holomorphic nondegenerate symmetric bilinear form on $\text{ad}(E_G)$; the restriction to $L(\mathfrak{p})$ of this holomorphic bilinear form on $\text{ad}(E_G)$ is nondegenerate. Therefore, the C^∞ vector bundle $L(\mathfrak{p})$ is isomorphic to its dual $L(\mathfrak{p})^*$.

We have $\text{degree}(L(\mathfrak{p})) = 0$ because $L(\mathfrak{p})^*$ is isomorphic to $L(\mathfrak{p})$. Therefore, from (3.7) we conclude that

$$\text{degree}(R_n(\mathfrak{p})) = 0$$

(recall that $\mathfrak{p} = R_n(\mathfrak{p}) \oplus L(\mathfrak{p})$). This implies that the unitary flat connection ∇ preserves the holomorphic subbundle $R_n(\mathfrak{p})$ of $\text{ad}(E_G)$ [Ko, page 139]. We already proved that \mathfrak{p} is preserved by ∇ . Consequently, the orthogonal complement of $R_n(\mathfrak{p})$ in \mathfrak{p} , namely $L(\mathfrak{p})$, is preserved by ∇ . In particular, $L(\mathfrak{p})$ is a holomorphic subbundle of \mathfrak{p} .

Using the exponential map, the bundle of subalgebras $L(\mathfrak{p}) \subset \mathfrak{p}$ produces a Levi subgroup-scheme $L(P) \subset P$. More precisely, $L(P)$ is the unique subgroup-scheme of P such that the corresponding bundle of Lie subalgebras coincides with $L(\mathfrak{p})$.

Since $\sigma_G(K) = K$, and $\sigma^*\omega = -\omega$, it follows that $\tilde{\rho}(L(P)) = L(P)$. Since \mathfrak{p} is of smallest rank among all Lie algebra bundles of degree zero associated to proper parabolic subgroup-schemes of $\text{Ad}(E_G)$ preserved by $\tilde{\rho}$, we conclude that for any proper parabolic subgroup-scheme $P' \subset L(P)$ with $\tilde{\rho}(P') \subset P'$, the inequality

$$\text{degree}(\mathfrak{p}') < 0$$

holds, where \mathfrak{p}' is the bundle of Lie algebras corresponding to P' . Hence (E_G, ρ) is polystable. This completes the proof of the proposition. \square

The following is an analog of Corollary 2.7.

Corollary 3.3. *A pseudo-real principal G -bundle (E_G, ρ) over X is polystable if and only if the corresponding adjoint real vector bundle $(\text{ad}(E_G), \rho_{\text{ad}})$ is polystable.*

Proof. A pseudo-real principal G -bundle (E_G, ρ) is polystable if and only if the principal G -bundle E_G is polystable (Proposition 3.2), and E_G is polystable if and only if $\text{ad}(E_G)$ is polystable [AB, page 224, Corollary 3.8]. But $\text{ad}(E_G)$ is polystable if and only if $(\text{ad}(E_G), \rho_{\text{ad}})$ is polystable (Proposition 3.2). \square

3.2. Homomorphisms from fundamental group to a maximal compact subgroup. In this subsection we assume that the group G is semisimple.

As in (3.8), fix a maximal compact subgroup

$$K \subset G$$

such that $\sigma_G(K) = K$. Let

$$(3.10) \quad \hat{K} := (\mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}) \ltimes K$$

be the semi-direct product for the involution $\sigma_G|_K$. The set \hat{K} is $K \times (\mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z})$; the group structure is defined using $\sigma_G|_K$.

Fix a point $x \in X$ such that $\sigma(x) \neq x$. Let Γ_1 denote the homotopy classes of paths on X from x to $\sigma(x)$. We have a group structure on

$$(3.11) \quad \Gamma := \pi_1(X, x) \cup \Gamma_1$$

defined as follows: for $\gamma_1, \gamma_2 \in \Gamma$,

- if $\gamma_1 \in \pi_1(X, x)$, then $\gamma_2\gamma_1$ is simply the composition of paths $\gamma_2 \circ \gamma_1$, and
- if $\gamma_1 \in \Gamma_1$, then $\gamma_2\gamma_1$ is the composition $\sigma(\gamma_2) \circ \gamma_1$ of paths.

(See [BHH] for more details.)

Composition of paths will be denoted by “ \circ ”.

The group \hat{K} in (3.10) and the group Γ defined above fit in the exact sequences

$$0 \longrightarrow K \longrightarrow \hat{K} \longrightarrow \mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z} \longrightarrow 0$$

and

$$0 \longrightarrow \pi_1(X, x) \longrightarrow \Gamma \longrightarrow \mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z} \longrightarrow 0.$$

Let $\text{Hom}(\Gamma, \widehat{K})$ be the space of all homomorphisms from Γ to the group \widehat{K} . Let

$$\text{Hom}'(\Gamma, \widehat{K}) \subset \text{Hom}(\Gamma, \widehat{K})$$

be the subset consisting of all homomorphisms φ such that we have commutative diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} 0 & \longrightarrow & \pi_1(X, x) & \longrightarrow & \Gamma & \longrightarrow & \mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z} \longrightarrow 0 \\ & & \downarrow & & \downarrow \varphi & & \parallel \\ 0 & \longrightarrow & K & \longrightarrow & \widehat{K} & \longrightarrow & \mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z} \longrightarrow 0 \end{array}$$

The normal subgroup K of \widehat{K} has a conjugation action on $\text{Hom}'(\Gamma, \widehat{K})$.

Theorem 3.4. *Let G be a connected semisimple complex affine algebraic group. Isomorphism classes of polystable real principal G -bundles on X (see Definition 2.4) are in bijective correspondence with the quotient $\text{Hom}'(\Gamma, \widehat{K})/K$.*

Proof. Let (E_G, ρ) be a polystable real principal G -bundle on X . So E_G is polystable by Proposition 3.2. Therefore, E_G has a flat connection given by a C^∞ reduction of structure group

$$E_K \subset E_G,$$

where K is the subgroup in (3.10); see [Ra1, page 146, Theorem 7.1], [AB, page 208, Theorem 0.1]. Let ∇ be the flat connection on E_K .

It should be clarified that once we have fixed the maximal compact subgroup, namely K , any two C^∞ reductions of structure group $E'_K, E''_K \subset E_G$ to K giving the flat Einstein-Hermitian connection on E_G differ by some element of the center of G , meaning there is an element $z \in Z$ such that $E''_K = E'_K \cdot z$. But $Z \subset K$ because G is semisimple. Hence the reduction of structure group of E_G to K giving the flat Einstein-Hermitian connection on it is unique.

Fix a point

$$(3.12) \quad z_0 \in (E_K)_x.$$

Taking parallel translations of z_0 , for the flat connection ∇ , along loops in X based at x we get a homomorphism

$$(3.13) \quad \varphi' : \pi_1(X, x) \longrightarrow K.$$

For any $\gamma \in \Gamma_1$ (see (3.11)), consider the parallel translation of the element z_0 in (3.12) along γ . Let $z'_0 \in (E_K)_{\sigma(x)}$ be the element obtained by this parallel transport. Using the identification of the total space of E_G with the total space of $\sigma^* \overline{E}_G$ (see Remark 2.2), the element z'_0 gives an element $z''_0 \in (\sigma^* \overline{E}_G)_x$. Therefore,

$$\rho_x^{-1}(z''_0) \in (E_G)_x,$$

where $\rho_x = \rho|_{(E_G)_x}$.

It can be shown that $\rho_x^{-1}(z''_0)$ lies in the submanifold $(E_K)_x \subset (E_G)_x$. To prove this, first observe that $\rho(E_K) \subset E_G$ is a reduction of structure group of E_G to $\sigma_G(K)$ giving a Einstein-Hermitian connection on E_G (we have again identified E_G with $\sigma^* \overline{E}_G$ using

Remark 2.2). Now, since $\rho_G(K) = K$, and the Einstein–Hermitian reduction E_K is unique (this was observed earlier), it follows that ρ preserves E_K . Hence $\rho_x^{-1}(z_0'') \in (E_K)_x$.

Let

$$\gamma' \in K$$

be the unique element such that $z_0\gamma' = \rho_x^{-1}(z_0'')$.

Let

$$(3.14) \quad \varphi'' : \Gamma_1 \longrightarrow K$$

be the map defined by $\gamma \longmapsto \gamma'$, where γ' is constructed above from γ . Let

$$(3.15) \quad \varphi : \Gamma \longrightarrow \widehat{K}$$

be the map defined as follows: $\varphi|_{\pi_1(X,x)} = \varphi'$, where φ' is constructed in (3.13), and

$$\varphi(\gamma) = (\varphi''(\gamma), 1) \in K \times (\mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}) = \widehat{K},$$

where φ'' is constructed in (3.14), and $1 \in \mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}$ is the nontrivial element (recall that the natural identification of \widehat{K} with $K \times (\mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z})$ is only set-theoretic). It is easy to see that

$$\varphi \in \text{Hom}'(\Gamma, \widehat{K}).$$

Conversely, given any

$$(3.16) \quad \varphi \in \text{Hom}'(\Gamma, \widehat{K}),$$

we will describe a construction of a polystable real principal G -bundle on X .

Consider the restriction of φ to $\pi_1(X, x)$. It produces a flat principal K -bundle E_K on X together with a K -equivariant isomorphism

$$\beta : K \longrightarrow (E_K)_x$$

for the right-translation action of K on itself. Define

$$(3.17) \quad z_0 := \beta(e) \in (E_K)_x,$$

where $e \in K$ is the identity element. The flat connection on E_K will be denoted by ∇ .

Let $E_G := E_K \times^K G$ be the principal G -bundle obtained by extending the structure group of E_K using the inclusion map of K in G . The connection ∇ defines a holomorphic structure on E_G . This holomorphic principal G -bundle is polystable because ∇ is flat.

We will construct an isomorphism of $(E_G)_x$ with $(E_G)_{\sigma(x)}$. Take any element

$$z_0g \in (E_G)_x,$$

where $g \in G$, and z_0 is the element in (3.17). Take an element $\gamma \in \Gamma_1$ (see (3.11)). Let

$$T_\gamma : (E_G)_x \longrightarrow (E_G)_{\sigma(x)}$$

be the parallel translation along γ . Let

$$(3.18) \quad \rho'_{x,\gamma} : (E_G)_x \longrightarrow (E_G)_{\sigma(x)}$$

be the map defined by $z_0g \longmapsto T_\gamma(z_0)\varphi(\gamma^{-1})\sigma_G(g)$, where φ is the homomorphism in (3.16).

We will show that $\rho'_{x,\gamma}$ in (3.18) is independent of the choice of γ . To prove this, take $\delta := \gamma \circ b$, where $b \in \pi_1(X, x)$. If $T_\delta : (E_G)_x \rightarrow (E_G)_{\sigma(x)}$ is the parallel translation, with respect to ∇ , along δ , then

$$T_\delta(z_0)\varphi(\delta^{-1}) = (T_\gamma(z_0)\varphi(b))(\varphi(b^{-1})\varphi(\gamma^{-1})) = T_\gamma(z_0)\varphi(\gamma^{-1}).$$

This implies that $\rho'_{x,\gamma} = \rho'_{x,\delta}$.

Note that $\rho'_{x,\gamma}$ takes the natural action of G on $(E_G)_x$ to the action of G on $(E_G)_{\sigma(x)}$ obtained by twisting, using σ_G , the natural action of G on $(E_G)_{\sigma(x)}$.

Now take any point $y \in X$. We will construct an isomorphism of $(E_G)_y$ with $(E_G)_{\sigma(y)}$.

Take any smooth path δ from x to y . So $\sigma(\delta)$ is a path from $\sigma(x)$ to $\sigma(y)$. Let

$$T_\delta : (E_G)_x \rightarrow (E_G)_y$$

and

$$T_{\sigma(\delta)} : (E_G)_{\sigma(x)} \rightarrow (E_G)_{\sigma(y)}$$

be the parallel translations, with respect to the connection ∇ , along δ and $\sigma(\delta)$ respectively. Let

$$\rho'_{y,\delta} : (E_G)_y \rightarrow (E_G)_{\sigma(y)}$$

be the map defined by $z \mapsto T_{\sigma(\delta)} \circ \rho'_{x,\gamma} \circ (T_\delta)^{-1}(z)$, where $\rho'_{x,\gamma}$ is constructed in (3.18) (we have shown that $\rho'_{x,\gamma}$ is independent of γ).

The above map $\rho'_{y,\delta}$ is again independent of the choice of the path δ . To prove this, take $\eta := \delta \circ b$, where $b \in \pi_1(X, x)$. Now

$$\begin{aligned} T_{\sigma(\eta)} \circ \rho'_{x,\gamma} \circ (T_\eta)^{-1} &= T_{\sigma(\delta)}(T_{\sigma(b)})^{-1} \circ T_{\sigma(\eta)} \circ T_\gamma \varphi(\gamma^{-1}) \circ \varphi(b^{-1})(T_\delta)^{-1} \\ &= T_{\sigma(\delta)} \circ T_{\sigma(\delta^{-1} \circ \eta) \circ \gamma} \circ \varphi(b\gamma)^{-1} \circ (T_\delta)^{-1} = T_{\sigma(\delta)} \circ T_{\sigma(b) \circ \gamma} \circ \varphi(b\gamma)^{-1} \circ (T_\delta)^{-1}. \end{aligned}$$

Therefore, to prove that $\rho'_{y,\delta} = \rho'_{y,\eta}$, it suffices to show that

$$(3.19) \quad T_{\sigma(b) \circ \gamma} \varphi(b\gamma)^{-1} = \rho'_{x,\gamma}.$$

But $b\gamma$ is, by definition, $\sigma(b) \circ \gamma$. Therefore,

$$T_{\sigma(b) \circ \gamma} \varphi(b\gamma)^{-1} = \rho'_{x,\sigma(b) \circ \gamma},$$

where $\rho'_{x,\sigma(b) \circ \gamma}$ is constructed as in (3.18). But we have seen that $\rho'_{x,\gamma}$ is independent of γ . Therefore, (3.19) holds. Hence $\rho'_{y,\delta}$ is independent of the choice of δ .

Using the identification of the total spaces of E_G and $\sigma^* \overline{E}_G$ (see Remark 2.2), the above maps $\rho'_y := \rho'_{y,\delta}$, $y \in X$, together define a map

$$\rho : E_G \rightarrow \sigma^* \overline{E}_G.$$

It can be checked that the pair (E_G, ρ) is a real principal G -bundle. In view of Proposition 3.2, the real principal G -bundle (E_G, ρ) is polystable because E_G is polystable. \square

It should be clarified that Theorem 3.4 is not true if the assumption that G is semisimple is removed.

4. MODULI SPACE OF PRINCIPAL BUNDLES

In this section it is assumed that G is reductive. We also assume that $\text{genus}(X) \geq 3$.

Topological isomorphism classes of principal G -bundles over X are parametrized by the fundamental group $\pi_1(G)$; any principal G -bundle is topologically trivial both on $X \setminus \{x\}$ and on a neighborhood D of x , and the resulting map $D \setminus \{x\} \rightarrow G$ produces an element of $\pi_1(G)$. Fix a topological isomorphism class

$$\lambda \in \pi_1(G).$$

Let $\mathcal{M}_X(G)$ be the moduli space of stable principal G -bundles on X of the given topological type λ ; see [Ra2] for the construction of $\mathcal{M}_X(G)$. This moduli space is a normal quasiprojective complex variety; its dimension is $\dim G(\text{genus}(X) - 1) + \dim Z$, where Z , as before, is the center of G .

Let E_G be a holomorphic principal G -bundle on X , and let Q be a parabolic subgroup of G . There is a natural bijective correspondence between the holomorphic reductions of structure group of E_G to Q and the holomorphic reductions of structure group of $\sigma^*\overline{E}_G$ to the parabolic subgroup $\sigma_G(Q)$. The identification between the total spaces of E_G and $\sigma^*\overline{E}_G$ (see Remark 2.2) takes the total space of a reduction of structure group of E_G to Q to the total space of the corresponding reduction of structure group of $\sigma^*\overline{E}_G$ to $\sigma_G(Q)$. Using this correspondence between reductions of structure group it follows immediately that E_G is stable if and only if $\sigma^*\overline{E}_G$ is stable.

We fix the topological isomorphism class λ such that $\sigma^*\overline{E}_G$ is topologically isomorphic to E_G for $E_G \in \mathcal{M}_X(G)$. Let

$$(4.1) \quad \eta : \mathcal{M}_X(G) \rightarrow \mathcal{M}_X(G)$$

be the anti-holomorphic involution defined by $E_G \mapsto \sigma^*\overline{E}_G$.

A holomorphic principal G -bundle E_G is said to *admit a pseudo-real structure* if there is a holomorphic isomorphism of principal G -bundles

$$\rho : E_G \rightarrow \sigma^*\overline{E}_G$$

such that the pair (E_G, ρ) is pseudo-real.

Let

$$\mathcal{M}_X^s(G) \subset \mathcal{M}_X(G)$$

be the smooth locus of the variety. The involution η in (4.1) preserves $\mathcal{M}_X^s(G)$.

Theorem 4.1. *Take any principal G -bundle $E_G \in \mathcal{M}_X^s(G)$. Then this E_G is fixed by the involution η if and only if E_G admits a pseudo-real structure.*

Proof. Let (E_G, ρ) be a pseudo-real principal G -bundle. Then ρ is an isomorphism of E_G with $\sigma^*\overline{E}_G$. Therefore, if $E_G \in \mathcal{M}_X^s(G)$, then $\eta(\{E_G\}) = \{E_G\}$. We will now prove the converse.

For a holomorphic principal G -bundle F_G , we have $Z \subset \text{Aut}(F_G)$ (see (2.5)). A stable principal G -bundle F_G on X is called *regularly stable* if $Z = \text{Aut}(F_G)$. Note that any stable principal $\text{SL}(n, \mathbb{C})$ -bundle is regularly stable.

The smooth locus $\mathcal{M}_X^s(G)$ coincides with the locus in $\mathcal{M}_X(G)$ of regularly stable principal G -bundles [BH, Corollary 3.4]; the assumption that $g \geq 3$ is needed here (note that the moduli space of principal $\mathrm{SL}(2, \mathbb{C})$ -bundles on a curve of genus two is smooth as it is isomorphic to \mathbb{CP}^3).

Let $E_G \in \mathcal{M}_X(G)$ be a regularly stable principal G -bundle such that $\eta(\{E_G\}) = \{E_G\}$. Fix a holomorphic isomorphism

$$\theta : E_G \longrightarrow \sigma^* \overline{E}_G.$$

Consider

$$\sigma^* \overline{\theta} : \sigma^* \overline{E}_G \longrightarrow \sigma^* \overline{\sigma^* \overline{E}_G} = \sigma^* \sigma^* \overline{E}_G = E_G$$

as in Definition 2.3. The composition $(\sigma^* \overline{\theta}) \circ \theta$ is a holomorphic automorphism of E_G . Since E_G is regularly stable, there is an element

$$(4.2) \quad z_0 \in Z$$

such that $(\sigma^* \overline{\theta}) \circ \theta$ coincides with the action of z_0 on E_G .

It is straightforward to check that θ commutes with the composition $(\sigma^* \overline{\theta}) \circ \theta$. Indeed, in terms of the identification of the total space of E_G with that of $\sigma^* \overline{E}_G$ (see Remark 2.2), the map $\sigma^* \overline{\theta}$ coincides with θ ; this immediately implies that $(\sigma^* \overline{\theta}) \circ \theta$ commutes with θ . Since θ commutes with $(\sigma^* \overline{\theta}) \circ \theta$, and θ is an isomorphism between E_G and $\sigma^* \overline{E}_G$, from the construction of \overline{E}_G it follows immediately that

$$\sigma_G(z_0) = z_0,$$

where z_0 is the element in (4.2) (recall that \overline{E}_G is obtained from E_G by twisting the action of G on E_G by σ_G). Therefore, (E_G, θ) is pseudo-real. This completes the proof. \square

Remark 4.2. The proof of Theorem 4.1 shows that a regularly stable principal G -bundle is fixed by the involution η if and only if E_G admits a pseudo-real structure. Note that this statement is valid even if the genus of X is two.

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